

Ali outlines progress of civil aviation in Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan Tuesday celebrated the World Aviation Day, which marks the 40th anniversary of establishing the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO). On the occasion, Director General of the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) Khaled Mohamad Ali delivered a speech in which he outlined the important role of Jordan in establishing the Arab Civil Aviation Council.

The wise policies of His Majesty King Hussein and his aspirations initiated the steps of development in Jordan and moved the aviation sector in Jordan forward, thus leading to its rapid development, Mr. Ali said.

Mr. Ali added that the special care directed to the aviation sector largely contributed to the establishment of the Royal Jordanian Airline, Alia.

Kitty Ephgrave; well-loved musician, energetic entertainer

AMMAN (J.T.) — On Monday morning, one of Jordan's best loved characters, Mrs. Kitty Ephgrave MBE, died at the age of 82. Mrs. Ephgrave was perhaps best known for her theatre activities, particularly with the Amman Players which she founded in 1977 and she was also a much respected teacher of piano.

Mrs. Ephgrave first came to Amman in 1965 when she quickly became an integral part of Amman's theatrical activities. It was not until her return from an extended stay in Jeddah however that she formed the Amman Players, which under her direction, have put on at least two productions a year raising an estimated JD 5,000 for different Jordanian charities.

While living in Jeddah, Mrs. Ephgrave took part in amateur dramatics and became a founder member of the Saudi Equity Theatre. To her credit she put on the first musical ever held in Jeddah, "My Fair Lady", after which a full scale musical followed yearly. In 1976 she was asked to repeat "My Fair Lady" and it was for this that she was awarded her MBE.

Born Katherine Spencer in London in 1902, she went on to win a singing contest at the age of 12. As a result of this, her parents decided to let her have her *colatura* (a high light soprano) voice trained. She made her professional debut singing for the British-based troops at the end of the First World War. After the war she entered the theatre professionally, which included a short spell with an opera company. Her main love, however, was musical comedy and she played many West End theatres, starting with Albert Chevalier in "My Old Dutch" and working frequently alongside the very well known English singing star, Gracie Fie-



Kitty Ephgrave



PATRON OF THE ARTS: Her Majesty Queen Noor Tuesday opens an exhibition of Hungarian fine arts and crafts at the Royal Cultural Centre. The Queen toured the display of paintings, ceramics, textiles, glassware and other artifacts crafted by Hungarian craftsmen. Queen Noor also attended a fashion show of Hungarian-designed clothes. (Petra photo)

Hungarian fine arts, crafts on display

By Meg Abu Hamdan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — With many of the pieces created by some of their most well known artists, the exhibition of Hungarian Fine Arts at the Royal Cultural Centre for the next two days is a comprehensive, if rather small show, of quality and originality.

The highlight of the exhibition are the 20 or so paintings by the famous Hungarian artist Endre Szasz, who paints small, beautifully crafted portraits of people taken straight from the 17th century.

From a far the paintings look perfect, if a little blurred. Closer to, you realise the features of Szasz's sorrowful individuals have been distorted, just a touch that enhances their expressions of deep melancholy. These small paintings, with their soft luminous touches of colour, remind one almost instantly of the last works of Rembrandt.

The big watery eyes, hazy and uncertain in Szasz's faces remind one of those sad eyes of Rembrandt's last self portraits, which still sparkled despite bearing the knowledge that the rest of him was dwindling away. Like Rembrandt, Szasz has also caught a sense of mystery, magic even, in his portraits that intrigues and fascinates. Unlike the Great Master, who used to daub his coarse medium of ground pigments in oil with the blunt end of the brush and with fingers and thumbs if necessary,

Szasz's paintings are smooth and slick with all the delicate detail, a whisp of hair floating over a cap as light as the air itself, of a miniature.

The rest of the exhibition is made up of ceramics, textiles enamel paintings and glassware, in short contemporary Hungarian crafts. Arranged and compiled by Mrs. Suzsanna Gimesi, some of the most attractive pieces on display have to be the ceramic work by Ilona Benko. Mrs. Benko, the winner of several international prizes and a member of the International Ceramic Academy, and perhaps Hungary's best known ceramist, uses on old Japanese technique, known as Raku, which after firing twice gives her work a delicate glow like that of burnished metal.

Her simple yet very effective shaped vessels with their organic and oddly molded lips are often decorated with groups of free, yet parallel lines, that sweep around the contours of the vessel, the glazes caught within the crevices they form throwing back the light.

Ceramics, textiles

Well known for her delicately coloured glazes is the ceramist, Eva Kadasi. On pots, whose very roundness is so inviting, glow matt turquoise glazes of great fragility or gleam a rainbow of colours that merge imperceptibly, one with another. The small openings of her jars, which are almost concealed with leaf-like wrappings, give you the impression that these

are not pots at all but those lovely vegetables, gourds.

Many delightful textile works hanging from the walls and ceiling add to the texture and colour of the exhibit, the most original of which is the interesting design of Zsuzsa Szanes, who during the 1960's when a new wave of textile art spread across to Hungary from Europe, was one of the first artists to embody its ideals. The piece on display incorporates many different-sized round mirrors which, from within their rich frames of large but delicately-dyed stitches, reflect the colours all around as the hanging fabric wafts in gentle currents of air.

Other good textile work comes from Iren Body, who uses a very old Hungarian peasant technique called Blueprint to achieve her own special effect, and from Kati Szarva, whose Hogarthian-type portraits have been wittily executed in a collage of fabric.

Along with the little brass bells with handles made in the form of busy elf like figures, the chunky modern jewelry and the lovely chess sets, whose pieces, with their round tops, leering grins and long thin necks cannot help but remind one of E.T. and some alien friends, are some fine pieces of glassware, the best of which — chunky bold designs in beautiful and unusual shades of magenta — have been crafted by Erzsabet Hamza, who has exhibited regularly both abroad and in her native Hungary. All the pieces are for sale.

Labour Minister opens ILO symposium

Abdul Jaber stresses role of construction in development

AMMAN (Petra) — Labour Minister Tayseer Abdul Jaber said here Tuesday that nearly 15 per cent of the total manpower in Jordan is employed in the construction business, which in 1982 was involved in implementing projects worth JD 608 million.

He said that the construction sector is the second major employer of human resources after public administration and the most important since it helps to create the infrastructure for the Jordanian economy and thereby promotes development in the country.

The minister was addressing the opening session of a symposium on construction which opened at the Amman Chamber of Industry. He said that in 1982, 300 major

projects were being implemented by local and foreign firms in Jordan and these were mainly the construction of roads, the port, factories, public buildings and installations.

The symposium is devoted to discussing several aspects of the construction business in terms of financing and management and so it is important that the subject is put in the right perspective so that the construction sector can serve as an effective tool in the im-

plementation of the country's development projects, the minister said.

Earlier, Amman Chamber of Industry President Isam Budeir made a speech outlining the difficult circumstances for the contractors over the past few years and said this symposium was organised to discuss ways to overcome the present difficulties.

Leading Jordanian businessmen, concerned with the construction sector, attended the first session. The three-day symposium was organised in cooperation with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) to review a number of working papers dealing with construction. The papers tackle such issues as financing, management of projects and other related topics.

Anani, committee to review approved economic project applications

By Simonetta Carr
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Minister of Trade, Industry and Tourism Jawad Al Anani will head a committee meeting Thursday to discuss recent applications from the private sector to determine which projects and eligible to be considered as approved economic projects.

The committee is composed of 12 representatives including four delegates from the Ministry of Trade and Industry as well as from the private sector, the Customs Department, the National Planning Council, the Central Bank of Jordan and the Industrial Development Bank.

During their last meeting, the first of this kind, the committee arrived at a distinction between economic projects and approved economic projects, and decided on a point system as a basis for this distinction.

Employment of local labour will grant a maximum of 20 points out of 100; exploitation of local raw materials, a maximum of 18 points; saving on foreign currency a maximum of 15; relationships between the project and others already established in the country,

a maximum of 10. A maximum of 10 points is also given for large capital, high technology, or special energy-saving measures. If the project is unique in this country, or if it is needed although there are some similar ones, it can also have an additional maximum of 7 points. Any project getting over 65 points is considered an approved economic project.

While economic projects are exempted from custom duties for machines, spare parts and tools, approved economic projects are also exempted from income taxes for a period of time determined by the Law of Encouragement of Investment, issued in January this year.

This law was issued after the government decided to encourage investment in other needy areas outside of Amman and to support the Jordanian national economy. It divided the Kingdom into three areas: A) Amman, the Jordan Valley and Aqaba; B) the thin strip between the Amman region and the Jordan Valley including Irbid, Madaba and Karak; and C) the remainder of the country.

According to this law, approved economic projects in area A are exempted from income taxes for six and a half years only, while for a period of time determined by approved economic projects in area B receive an eight year exemption. Projects in area C are exempted from taxes for 12 years.

CONDOLENCES

Jawad Zada and colleagues of Radio Jordan's English Service regret the passing away of

Kitty Ephgrave,

beloved mother of Pat Pengilly, and wish to extend their heartfelt condolences to Pat and Don.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HER MAJESTY QUEEN NOOR

HUNGARIAN WEEK

- Hungarian Fine Art Exhibition, Royal Cultural Centre 1st floor, 17 - 20 October 1984. Daily opening 3 p.m. - 8 p.m.
- Trade Exhibition in Amra Forum Hotel Nabatean Suite and Foyer 14 - 19 October 1984. Daily opening hours: 4 p.m. - 10 p.m.
- Unique SZÁSZ Porcelains in Amra Forum Hotel Nabatean Suite 14 - 19 October 1984. Daily opening: 4 p.m. - 10 p.m.
- Hungarian Silverware in Amra Forum Hotel Nabatean Suite, Artex Stand 14 - 19 October 1984. Daily Opening: 4 p.m. - 10 p.m.
- Food Festival in Amra Forum Hotel Nabatean Foyer 14 - 19 October 1984. Daily opening hours: 4 p.m. - 10 p.m. Tasting of Hungarian Food, Fruit and Sweet delicatessen, Beverage Specialities

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- Hungarian Folk Music in Amra Forum Hotel Jericho Room 14 - 19 October 1984. Enjoy the romantic show of the Hungarian Folk Music Band "Lakatos" member of famous Hungarian Musician dynasty.
- Exhibition held in Commemoration of Gyula Germanus, the Great Hungarian Orientalist. Royal Cultural Centre 15 - 20 October 1984. Daily opening: 3 p.m. - 8 p.m. The Events of "Hungarian Mosaic" were organized and coordinated by Hungexpo on behalf of the Government of the Hungarian Peoples' Republic.

For further information please contact:

Chargé d'Affaires of Hungary in Jordan — Tel. 674916

Organizers' Office of "Hungarian Mosaic", Amra Forum Hotel, Tel. 815071 Ext. 1594

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Moscow knows the tune

IN HIS current talks with Soviet leaders in Moscow, Syrian President Hafez Al Assad will no doubt want to discuss many important issues on the Middle East. But, perhaps for obvious reasons, he will try to put more emphasis on his quarrel with Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman. If only because Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko met the Palestinian leader in East Berlin last week, thus renewing Moscow's belief in his legitimacy. President Assad will try to counter the move by saying something different for the occasion. The man's arguments are always taller than his actions.

Nobody knows: probably the Kremlin opts to influence Assad to an extent when Syria cannot but soften its stand on Arafat. If Moscow is trying this approach, it should not be denied the chance of succeeding. After all the Soviet Union is a superpower with marked influence in Damascus, it is a friend of many Arabs, and it has both the interest and the logic in defending the legitimacy of the PLO and its leadership.

President Chernenko and his foreign minister can all too easily tell their visitors that Arafat is not at all more "reactionary" or more "pro-American" than the regime in Beirut. Who on earth could convince the Soviets, or anybody else for that matter, that Assad can and does deal with the Gemayel regime but at the same time cannot tolerate the moderate Arafat and his loyalists?

Judging from this kind of talk among Moscow's best friends in the PLO, namely the PFLP and the DFLP and the Palestinian Communist Party, and from the results of the recent visit to the Soviet Union by South Yemeni President Ali Nasser Muhammad, we actually believe that the Soviet leaders will actually raise this point with their Syrian visitors. Assad might or might not choose to answer the difficult question on Arafat and Lebanon, and most probably he will press his own opinion against the Palestinian leader with the Soviets; but in no way would he leave the subject at that. This is where we should expect a new turn to take place in the drawn-out conflict between the Syrian president and the PLO chairman.

Reports from the PLO headquarters in Tunis speak of pessimism in the Fateh Central Committee that Algeria will in the end accept to host the much-delayed Palestine National Council (PNC) session in its capital. This is also an indication that Arafat is not really hoping for any great progress for his cause in Moscow. In the event, everything remains up in the air and the unity of the PLO hangs in the balance. Not all hope is lost that a solution to the crisis could be found at the last minute. But it remains a very difficult and dangerous situation.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Where the money goes

RADIO ISRAEL has reported that the United States granted the Zionist state a moratorium of six months to pay back its debts to the American treasury. We are sure that whatever goes out of the American treasury for Israel is in the form of grants and not loans and is part of U.S. expenditure. Yet we want to suppose that the report is true and that the money goes out in the form of loans and so we ask ourselves: Why this U.S. generosity and at this particular time?

If the U.S. can control money going out to Israel in any form and if it holds the key for solving Israeli economic problems and the means for enabling Israel to expand in the Arab region, why can't the U.S. exercise pressure on the Zionist state to accept peace and give up the occupied Arab territories? The United States maintains that it can play a constructive role alone in finding a peaceful settlement for the Middle East problem. If so, why does the U.S. offer Israel more money to build settlements when it knows that the Israeli government rejects all peace initiatives? Why does the U.S. open the doors of its treasury for Israel when it knows that this money is used to finance aggressive campaigns against the Arabs?

Al Dustour: Israel misleads world

WE DO not believe that Israel will withdraw from the occupied southern Lebanon in the foreseeable future. We believe that Israel's announcement that it intends to withdraw in six months is a way to cheat the world into believing that Israel has become a peaceful country. It is like a plastic surgery intended to present Israel in a new face and new image.

Shimon Peres announced that he would pull out his troops from Lebanon while he was in the United States begging for more economic and financial help to prop up the ailing Israeli economy. His visit was timely, and was just before the U.S. presidential elections. His announcement was part of a campaign of pressure on Washington to make the U.S. yield to Israel's demands and grant it more help and more support. Both candidates to the presidency need the Jewish votes and are bound to succumb to Israel's demands.

In order to dampen Arab anger, the United States announced that its aid to Israel is in the form of loans, and that Tel Aviv will have six months to pay back the debts.

We believe that the only means for liberating any occupied land is armed struggle, and we appeal to all Arab countries and people not to be deceived by the U.S.-Israeli tactics but to pursue the struggle for free Sam.

Sawt Al Shaab: No real difference

THE CONTRADICTION in the policies of the Labour and Likud parties, which now form the present Israeli government is reflected in many aspects on the government's approach and handling of domestic and external issues. This is particularly evident in Israel's stand vis-a-vis the withdrawal from southern Lebanon and the continued drive to build settlements in the occupied Arab lands.

Premier Peres and other members of his party in the government speak of a possible Israeli pullout from southern Lebanon in six months but the Likud ministers cast doubt on this and threaten to keep Israeli troops in Lebanon regardless of the casualties being inflicted on them. What we are sure of, however, is that behind the scene bargaining is going on and both parties agree that the southern regions of Lebanon should remain under Israeli influence. Israel wants the water resources of the South and wants to maintain the renegade army of Lahad in control of the region to safeguard Israel's northern borders.

Popular political awakening in Jordan is needed

By Musa Keilani

AT THE moment, the Jordanian scene is dominated by five groups of politically activist Jordanians. Those groups hold their meetings openly. Their rallies are sometimes attended by tens and hundreds of people in Amman. Some government officials, businessmen, intellectuals and few cabinet members from the majority of those activities. It is noteworthy that "genuine Jordanians" are the main pillars in each group; incidentally the term "genuine Jordanians" is applied to Jordanians excluded by the charter of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in its definition of a "Palestinian" as a descendant of a 1948 Palestinian of being a Palestinian in 14th May 1948.

It is only normal to have those five groups emerging in Jordan due to the vacuum created by the absence until last January of parliamentary life since 1974 and partially prior to that since 1967. The majority of Jordanians are politicised due to the geopolitical catastrophes they suffered in Palestine, and finally due to the pioneering role undertaken by young Jordanians in the nascent Arab national movements in Syria, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, and the Gulf.

The main groups are:

1. The Arab Constitutional Party (Al-Hizb Al-Arabi Aldustour) which has a common denominator with the other groups a goal of achieving reform and political development through an evolutionary constitutional formula. It has its liaison "houses" in various towns and villages, with certain emphasis on academicians and university professors. It prides itself that it has five cabinet members now and it used to have seven in the previous cabinet. But this party lacks a crystallised vision of Jordan in the year 2000.

2. The Unionist Democratic Association (UDA) or Al-Jam'iyah Aldimocrati Alwihdawi. This group is the most active compared to the other groups. Its central committee includes both Palestinians (with Jordanian passport) and genuine Jordanians. Observers from this association were invited officially to attend the British political parties' annual conference this year. Legitimisation is accorded to this group as a result of the consecutive dialogue they maintain with key figures among Jordan's political elite. The UDA is singled out as the only political group which has a reg-

ular "position paper" expressing their views on both domestic and Arab issues. The UDA was the first to publish a written statement voicing their opinion of Jordan's resumption of diplomatic relations with Egypt.

3. The National Democratic Party (NDP) or Al-Hizb Alwatani Aldimocrati comprises a wide spectrum of Jordan's intelligentsia. Three years ago, the member of the NDP were more active and their projection of political action was more assertive. But the reconvening of the Jordanian Parliament denied them the leadership stamina around which they used to cluster. Consequently, a division took place and a new faction crystallised as an offshoot of the main NDP.

The new faction is called "Arab radicals". But this name as "radicals" should not be conducive to any false assumptions that they are ideologically radical or abide by the concept of leftist radicalism. The two prominent leaders of the off-shoot faction used to be ministers of interior and their tribal background and affiliation obviate any link with Marxist radicalism.

4. The Constitutional Front

(Al Jabha Aldustouria) has a lot of sympathisers and followers among tribal chiefs and press people. Its links with the Arab mass media are confined to regular meetings and exchange of views on domestic and regional issues. They greatly lack the political backbone which could transform them into a potentially assertive group to compete with the Arab Constitutional Party or the Unionist Democratic Association.

5. The Jordan National Movement (Al Haraka Alwatania Alurduniah) is one of the most fascinating compared to the other Jordanian activist groups. Its ideological richness coupled with the genuine Jordanian cadre of its members contribute to a special colour that pervades this movement. Many of its members "defected" to become founding fathers in the other groups. The drawback in this movement is its localised "Amman" ambience with no roots in other towns and villages. The other drawbacks is the individuality cult which pervades the rank and file of the Amman intelligentsia and professional Unionists who adhere to the leader of this movement as a

man highly respected for his intellectual depth, his political experience and his pan-Arab orientation.

But the main question remains whether those five political groups are capable of survival in case the official ban is lifted regarding the formation of political parties in Jordan. How much of a transient "genre" those political groups possess since they mushroomed as a direct result of the political vacuum to which Jordan had to succumb? Would those groups generate enough vigour to break the egg's shell of locality and achieve legitimacy and adherents in other Arab countries? Or would they reconcile themselves to a Bourguiba-like party?

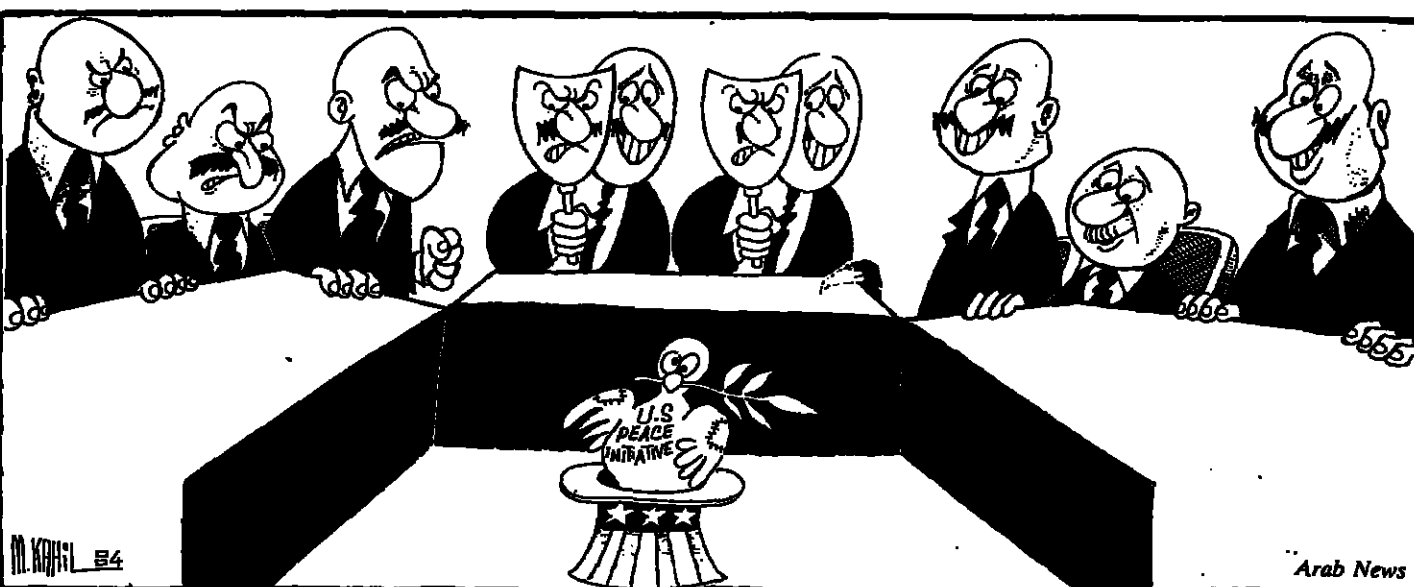
It is apparent that all those groups lack the ideological charisma which could electrify non-Jordanian Arabs and infuse them with political enthusiasm. Will the political hiatus which led to the embryonic emergence of those groups deny them a successful conformation with the submerged underground of political activists, like the Communist Party with Ba'ath Party or with the Islamic Tahrir?

The unique distinctive fabric of the Jordanian society and its vitality have convinced one faction of the Jordan Communist Party to be reformist rather than revolutionary. Therefore, it should not be surprising to have the major five political groups planning for reform through constitutional means within the framework of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan as a monarchy.

Lifting the ban on political parties will be conducive to an extra strength to the state as well as to all institutions.

Full parliamentary elections will greatly intensify the political awakening which is greatly needed at this crucial stage. Popular participation, through a freely elected parliament, will enhance governmental performance and will eradicate and pre-empt all phenomena of corruption.

To stymie the aggressive, sinister designs planned for Jordan, there should be a consolidation of popular support based on an ideological platform of political positivism initiated by general elections, all through Jordan and a true restoration of democratic life, paramount of which is freedom of the press.



Why should Pretoria play the peacemaker?

The agreement between South Africa and Mozambique to work for a cease-fire could mark a significant step in South Africa's foreign strategy, but the recent past provides grounds for cynicism. Anthony Robinson reports.

JOHANNESBURG — This month's dramatic declaration of a ceasefire in Mozambique's guerrilla conflict comes at a critical point for two of the main participants. President Samora Machel increasingly needed respite from escalating military pressure, while the South African leader, Mr. P.W. Botha, faced the prospect of a collapse of what had seemed a diplomatic triumph.

Six months ago South Africa was celebrating one of its greatest foreign policy successes for decades: the signing at the border town of Nkomati, amid much pomp and ceremony, of a non-aggression pact with the republic's Marxist neighbour, Mozambique.

The pact, under which Mozambique would cease military support for guerrillas of the banned African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa, in return for an end to Pretoria's backing of Mozambican rebels, seemed to mark a new era.

Three months later Mr. P.W. Botha and his foreign minister, Mr. P. K. Botha, were confidently striding through the capitals of Europe, painting a picture of reform within and accommodation with its black-ruled neighbours. The Nkomati pact itself, and the agreement reached earlier in the year over a phased withdrawal of South African troops from Angola, were matched on the domestic front by the proposed introduction of a new tri-racial constitution with Coloured (mixed race) and Asian assemblies, albeit with limited powers.

Yet over the past three months this carefully constructed edifice has developed serious cracks: the conflict waged by the "Mozambique National Resistance" intensified rather than declined, arousing the suspicion in Maputo that South African support had not ceased; settlement efforts in Namibia — which the intended withdrawal of South African troops from neighbouring Angola seemed to precede — remained deadlocked; relations with other black-ruled neighbours deteriorated; and the poorly supported elections last August to the new assemblies provoked running battles with the police.

At the time, Nkomati was seen as a genuine breakthrough in South Africa's relations with its black African neighbours. Despite continuing hostility to apartheid, South Africa, it seemed, could not only live in peace with its neighbours but press ahead with its vision of a sort of mutual co-prosperity zone in southern Africa.

Flushed with success Foreign Minister P. K. Botha, backed by then prime minister and now President P.W. Botha, moved quickly to consolidate the Mozambique accord and build on the earlier Lusaka agreement with Angola on troop withdrawal. This set up a joint monitoring commission to secure South African disengagement from southern Angola and was intended to put pressure on the South West African People's Organisation (SWAPO) to try and end the long-running guerrilla war in Namibia.

It was against this background that Mr. P.W. Botha and Mr. P. K. Botha were able to undertake their seven-nation European trip in June which gave them the opportunity to explain personally their version of the future of southern Africa and attempt to allay foreign scepticism of South Africa's forthcoming constitutional reforms.

Seen in the context of South Africa's pariah status and relative isolation since it left the Commonwealth in 1961, the visit represented a new high point in South Africa's bid for understanding and respectability. It was judged so successful that the Foreign Ministry turned its attention to organising a repeat performance — this time through black Africa — an unthinkable prospect before Nkomati.

The events of recent weeks however have shattered the euphoria. Official hopes that elections to the new Coloured and Indian Houses of Parliament would be peaceful and well-attended to legitimise them in the eyes of world and domestic opinion were dashed by a well-organised and sometimes violent election boycott.

Riots in Lenasia, the Indian township near Johannesburg, and other Indian communities were followed by similar outbreaks of violence in the Coloured townships in the Vaal Triangle. The carefully fostered image of a new, more self-confident Nationalist Government offering good-neighbourliness to its black neighbours, a share in government to Coloureds and Asians and progress towards the erosion of apartheid and greater prosperity for blacks was submerged by images of rubber bullets, tear gas, death, and the detention without trial of boycott leaders just before the election.

When five of the men, temporarily released following a High Court judgment, took refuge together with a sixth anti-apartheid activist in Britain's Durban consulate, an internal problem assumed international dimensions. Relations with Britain sank to a new low when in retaliation for Whitehall's refusal to evict the men, the South African government revoked an earlier pledge to extradite four of its businessmen charged in an English court with arms smuggling but released on bail.

This issue apart, Mr. P.K. Botha was working overtime to ensure that the Nkomati pact did not collapse, and played a critical role as the intermediary between the MNR and the Mozambique government.

The outcome, with South African troops playing an unprecedented peacekeeping role in Mozambique, may well have a significant impact on the deadlock over Namibia.

Pretoria has long been pursuing an alternative to the U.N. Resolution 435 which sets out the basis of a settlement. Intensely distrustful of the world body, South Africa has cautiously aired the possibility of a "regional solution" in which South Africa and African countries supervise the transition to independence.

If peace does now come to Mozambique, Pretoria's southern African strategy could be back on course — Financial Times news feature.

IRA swings back from ballot to bullet?

By Colin McIntyre
 Reader

DUBLIN — The bomb that came close to killing British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on Friday appears to signal a swing from the ballot to the bullet by hard-line Republicans trying to drive Britain out of Northern Ireland.

Responsibility for the blast, which killed four people and injured more than 30 in a Brighton hotel where Mrs. Thatcher and her top ministers were staying during a party conference, was quickly claimed by the guerrilla Irish Republican Army (IRA).

It appeared to mark a change of heart over the so-called "ballot and bullet" strategy, a twinning of electoral effort and traditional use of arms that had cut bomb attacks likely to cause civilian casualties and cost votes.

Under the two-year-old strategy, the IRA's political wing Sinn Fein contested elections for local bodies and the British Parliament under the slogan "a ballot paper in one hand and an armalite rifle in the other".

The IRA still attacked high-profile targets such as pro-British Protestant politicians, judges and

police in the province but there was a reduction in major bomb attacks which might cause civilian casualties and lose the movement votes.

The IRA command in Dublin only last December apologised for civilian deaths and injuries in a car bomb attack on Harrods department store in London that killed six people, saying that they had not authorised it.

By contrast, the IRA quickly claimed responsibility for the attack on the Grand Hotel in Brighton, where the dead included a member of parliament and the wife of a parliamentarian.

Commander William Huckleby, head of Britain's Anti-Terrorist Squad, told a Brighton news conference Monday: "The bomb was calculated to kill, injure, maim, disfigure and disable as many people as possible, including Mrs. Thatcher and the cabinet."

Mr. Huckleby warned that the IRA, frustrated over its failure to kill Mrs. Thatcher, could be planning an autumn bombing blitz in mainland Britain and earlier said that the IRA could go as far as to launch a rocket attack on 10 Downing Street, the prime minister's official London residence. Republican sources said that

older traditionalists in the movement had from the start been uneasy with the new policy, believing that force was the only way to end British rule.

The policy was tolerated while it brought results. Sinn Fein took 10 per cent of the vote in elections for a Northern Ireland assembly in 1982 and in last year's general election raised its vote share to over 13 per cent.

But Sinn Fein promised to defeat the moderate nationalist Social Democratic and Labour Party (SDLP) in European elections earlier this year and finished well behind.

As early as last June a senior Sinn Fein official in London, Martin McGuinness, said: "We recognise the value and the limitations of electoral successes. We recognise that only disciplined revolutionary armed struggle by the IRA will end British rule."

Even Sinn Fein President Gerry Adams, who was credited with drawing up the new strategy, appeared to question it in a recent newspaper interview when he said the party's electoral successes may have helped the SDLP.

Mr. Adams could be suggesting that Sinn Fein may not contest

local government elections next year because a strong showing by them might prompt the British government to help the SDLP by making concessions to the nationalist minority, who have traditionally been left out of decision-making.

The IRA and Sinn Fein will accept nothing short of a total British withdrawal from Northern Ireland and aspire to power in a united Ireland.

Some senior members, according to Republican sources, fear Britain and the Irish Republic might devise a system of power-sharing in the North which could gain wide acceptance from Irish nationalists, among whom Sinn Fein draws support.

A forum of Irish nationalist politicians last May drew up a report calling for a unitary or federal Ireland or joint authority over the North between London and Dublin.

The report is expected to be discussed at an Anglo-Irish summit next month and, although no major British initiatives are expected, any moves towards closer cooperation between Dublin and London would be unwelcome to the Republicans.

He fights Marcos despite defeats, old age

By Ruben G. Alabastro
 Associated Press

MANILA — At 86, when a stroll at the end of the day may be all that's left for a man, Lorenzo M. Tanada steadies his wooden cane and slips on a gas mask to lead another march against President Ferdinand E. Marcos' palace.

"I'm not good at compromises," says the lawyer and former senator who has emerged as a symbol of Filipino resistance to Mr. Marcos' 19-year rule following the assassination last year of opposition leader Benigno Aquino.

Called "Father of the nation" by followers, Mr. Tanada commands the respect of cabinet ministers, armed forces generals and supreme court justices. But his allies are leftist students, labourers and thousands of ordinary Filipinos who have taken to the streets against Mr. Marcos and his U.S. backers.

In January 1983, Mr. Tanada lay in a hospital bed, half his body paralysed by a stroke. Seventeen months later, he was leading a nationwide campaign to boycott the national assembly election.

Today, he is at the frontlines of increasingly militant marches aga-

inst Mr. Marcos, braving police water cannons and truncheons, tear gas bombs and gunfire.

Mr. Tanada heads movements to rid the country of U.S. military bases and an American-funded nuclear power plant. As lawyer of political dissidents, he defends factory workers, priests and Communist rebels. He also heads the opposition umbrella group Coalition of Organisations for the Restoration of Democracy (CORD).

"Before I die," he says, talking of Mr. Marcos' rule, "I wish this nightmare will be over."

Magazine cartoonists picture him as a modern-day Don Quixote, a horseman charging windmills. Not once in the dozen years he has appeared at the supreme court to challenge Marcos' authoritarian powers has he won a case.

Hobbling on his cane and his hair grown white, he speaks with a voice that can hush a roomful of national assembly members. Even judges and generals on military tribunals dare not interrupt him partly because he is hard of hearing and likely wouldn't stop talking if they tried.

"I'm used to lost battles," he

says. "There were many times when I knew the end would be defeat but if you've proven your stand, winning is secondary."

History, Mr. Tanada says, will judge Mr. Marcos harshly. He says the Aquino assassination, which many Filipinos suspect was a military operation, has made it increasingly difficult for the opposition to plead for non-violence.

"The only language this regime seems to understand and can be made to respond to is force," he once told businessmen.

Mr. Tanada himself frowns on violence. But two of his relatives — son Renato and Renato's daughter Karen — live underground, accused by Mr. Marcos of involvement in 1980 terrorist bombings in Manila.

Six years ago, soldiers blocked a peaceful march Mr. Tanada was leading to protest election cheating and threw him in army stockade. Mr. Marcos freed him six days later.

He sees more and bigger protest demonstrations, of a scale and frequency that would make it difficult for Mr. Marcos to govern as the best way to force Mr. Marcos to step down.

"I will not stop," Mr. Tanada says. "If we are persistent enough we will be victorious in the end."

Mr. Tanada had his first taste of water cannon and tear gas last Sept. 27 when riot police attacked 3,000 protesters he was leading on a march to the presidential palace. Soaking wet and shaking with anger at the soldiers, he nearly collapsed and had to be held up by his son Roberto, who was marching with him.

The following day, at his doctor's clinic, he was warned against taking part in demonstrations again.

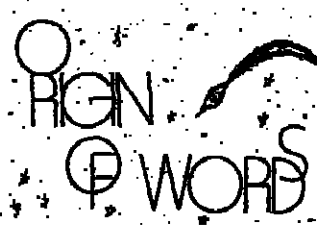
"You're an old man," Dr. Clemente Gatmaitan admonished him. "You cannot absorb physical punishment anymore."

"How many more rallies can I attend?" was Mr. Tanada's response.

"You cannot help but think of death at my age," he says as he gears up for another march. "But these things do not affect me."

A citation given him last year by the Philippines' top Jesuit university, the Ateneo de Manila, calls him "a man for others."

Receiving it, he spoke misty-eyed of the burden the award placed on its recipient.



Every word was once a poem;
Each began as a picture.

OSTRACISE: reminiscent of Greek democracy

When society ostracises a person today it is recalling one of the quainter aspects of Greek democracy. From time to time the Athenians would make up their minds that the influence of a certain public man was dangerous and unwholesome. On such an occasion the citizens would assemble in the marketplace and vote as to whether the fellow should be banished. They simply wrote the name of the undesirable man down on a file or potsherd called an ostrakon. There was no special accusation before the vote, no trial, no redress after the votes were taken. If 6,000 ostrakons were cast, the victim just kept out of the state for five or 10 years. That was all. From this custom and from the Greek ostrakon came the English word ostracism with its present and somewhat less brutal significance.

AMUCK: murderous frenzy

The famous 18th-century British navigator, Captain James Cook, who was certainly a travelled gentleman, claimed that when a man ran amuck it was all because of his jealousy of a woman. Whether this be true or not, the English exotic word is borrowed from the Malay. In the Malay language the term amok, sometimes spelled amek, is the term for a mental disease similar to paranoia. The victim of the seizure will go from a period of morbid depression into a state of murderous frenzy in which he will attack anyone in his path. This description contains the sense in which we use the word amuck.

BUGBEAR: a bogey

To us a bugbear is a thing of appreciable dread. But in Wales it represented a phantom that was used to scare naughty children, and the bug part is said to have come from the, to us, unpronounceable Welsh word bwg, "specter." This word passed into English as Bugge, then Bug, and gave us Bugbear, a goblin animal of some kind. The Bogymen, really a "goblin-man," is also said to be Welsh. And Bugaboo is probably just the same goblin with a frightening Boe on the end.

INSULT: leap upon

The New Standard Dictionary carries as one of the absolute meanings of insult "to attack suddenly; assault," and this is precisely the way the word was first used. This old meaning was derived from the Latin word insultus, "leapt upon," from in, "upon," and salto, "leap." So when the boss "jumps on" you, you have a right to feel insulted.

— Ahmad Jaber

Islamic art booms on London Market

Wealthy people from the Middle East are showing a new interest in their cultural past. Their purchases have helped to create a London market in Islamic art objects worth an estimated £100 million (\$130 million) a year.

By Neil Harris

LONDON — An unprecedented surge of interest has developed in Islamic art here and collectors are paying boom prices for ethnic treasures ranging from Persian rugs to Syrian ceramics.

Sotheby's the auctioneers currently trades more than £5 million (\$6.5 million) in Islamic art objects a year compared with £200,000 (\$260,000) in 1975. Prices have doubled since 1982, a spokesman said.

Mr. Jack Franks, head of Sotheby's Islamic department, said in an interview that the entire London turnover would be about £100 million (\$130 million) a year, with carpets and rugs accounting for half.

The buyers are mainly wealthy people from the Middle East who have become aware of the vast stockpile of art in Europe and have developed the taste for refined collections. Museum openings in Cairo and Kuwait have

probably helped, art experts believe.

U.S. museums also have become eager, but selective, buyers since 1980.

There are few clues how much of the newly bought art is flowing back to the Middle East and how much is being stocked in the European homes of wealthy Arabs of well-off families who fled Iran and Lebanon.

One dealer said a Middle East client asked for his purchases to stay indefinitely in the London gallery.

Mr. Alistair Duncan, Director of London's World of Islam Festival Trust, said private Middle East collectors may be spreading their purchases across many homes but could eventually turn them into collections in their native lands.

"The people who are buying are descendants of Bedouins, merchants and travellers," he said. "Having houses here, houses there, is the pattern of their lives."

"Even if they are squirrelling away great art in bank vaults, I would like to think that in 15 years' time, they will want their names as collectors to live on."

Mr. Franks said the price boom has affected everything from 12th century Persian glass to 19th century Tabriz silk, from Ottoman plaques and 13th century Syrian tiles to maps, pottery and weapons.

A huge Sotheby's auction in 1982 netted £1.3 million (\$1.7 million), then a world record for Islamic art, with its centerpiece, a 17th century Persian carpet of silk and metal thread made for Polish aristocrats, fetching £231,000 (\$300,000).

Today, Mr. Franks said, the carpet would fetch £500,000 (\$650,000).

Oliver Hoare, formerly Islamic specialist for Christie's auctioneers, said a nine-sided candlestick from 13th century Syria changed hands at Christie's in 1971 for £3,400 (\$4,420); it would now bring 30 times that price.

"We are seeing a new school of Arabs in the market," said Mr. Franks. "They are becoming much more meticulous. When a

Saudi walks into a shop, he wants a perfect piece."

Mr. Franks hopes to stage an Islamic auction in Saudi Arabia this winter, the first of its kind there, which would be publicly televised (though licensing problems may force its transfer to Bahrain). He saw it as part of an "awareness" campaign to institute a flowback of the enormous stock of Islamic art at present in Europe.

A factor in the Islamic surge, experts believe, has been the buying activity of Sheikh Nasser Sabah al-Ahmed al-Sabah, 37-year-old nephew of the Ruler of Kuwait, for his Museum of Islamic Art in the Gulf Sheikdom.

The museum began as a personal collection and ended eight years and 20,000 objects later as possibly the best Islamic teaching museum in the world.

Mr. Hoare, who left Christie's to run the exclusive Ahran gallery, believes the boom has barely begun.

"Prices will go through the roof," he said. "Islamic art is still cheap compared to European medieval art."

Mr. Hoare believes political traumas had changed the market. In Syria an ethos existed against

great individual wealth, and many of its rich had scattered, like the Lebanese.

"Politics eliminated Beirut as a place you could go to for gossip and ideas," he said.

But the reopening of Egypt's Islamic museum after renovation and the high prices paid by Turkish collectors in Istanbul for their own art was encouraging.

Bashir Mohammad, son of Pakistani parents from Malaysia, said more Arabs were becoming interested in their traditional culture.

"There are very few tutored Arabs in the market as yet," he said. "But they are beyond the stage of cars and yachts and are being drawn to their own culture."

Mr. Mohammad operates a second-floor showroom near Sotheby's while completing his Master's in Islamic Art at Oxford University. He refuses to advertise, carries no business cards and deals with only a few prestigious clients.

"London is the centre of Oriental art," he said, explaining the location of the boom in Britain.

"There are more fine art dealers and scholars here than anywhere else and an Arabist tradition." — Compass feature.



© compass news feature

Turkish beauty sparkles in Amman

By Salameh B. Ne'matt
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — With a combination of beauty, grace, elegance and plasticity, eight professional models from Turkey — two of which are former European beauty queens — Tuesday performed their fourth and last fashion show here at the Intercontinental Hotel.

The proceeds of the show organized by "Modart" fashion house in Turkey and the Turkish Products Exhibition Company in Amman, will mainly go to the benefit of Al Hussein Society for the Rehabilitation of the Physically Handicapped.

The show started with Hollywood style special effects which included camouflage fog on the stage, multi-colour lights accompanying the models' appearance with a music emphasising grandeur and style in every move.

Belly dancer Nese Oktay, 28, performed Arabic dances once before the beginning of the show and another after the show, winning the admiration of the audience, naturally familiar with the Egyptian style dancing. Miss Oktay travelled to many countries and has been in love with dancing since she was eight.

Turkish fashion designers Alev Esen and Mine Pakoglu say that this year's trends in fashion presented by "Aydan Adam" and "Bakak Gursoy" — the two top fashion houses in Turkey employing 100 models each — hang around dark colours mainly black, variations of brown, gray, electric blue and natural colours.

"There are not many colours this year with a return to the classical era of the 1950's," said Esen during a press conference held Tuesday by the director of the Turkish Products Exhibition Company Mr. Huseyin Eldebran Ulsirim, assisted by Osman Akous.

Mr. Ulsirim told reporters that the aim of holding the Turkish festival beside helping Jordanian welfare institutions was to introduce to Jordan the Turkish culture, to encourage trade exchange between the two countries. He envisaged that Turkey will witness

a larger exchange in the various fields with Jordan in the next few years.

Among the main attractions at the Turkish fashion show were Miss Europe 1982 Deniz Kuruglu, a 22-year-old model and ballerina at the Turkish State Opera, and Miss Europe 1983 Nese Erberk a 20-year-old university student and part time public relations manager at a Turkish fashion company.

The other six models were Deniz Erhan, Merih Akalin, Mine Mananoglu, Mine Cetinel, Nergis Kumbacar and Melek Gurknan — all represented their country in international fashion shows in the U.S. Europe and elsewhere.

During the press conference, the eight models discussed with journalists the difficulties and advantages of being a model and the latest trends in the world of fashion.



Miss Europe 1982 Deniz Kuruglu (above) and Miss Europe 1983 Nese Erberk were prominent among participant models in the Turkish Fashion Show which ended at the Amman Intercontinental Hotel Tuesday.

'Jordan needs no permission to buy arms'

(Continued from page 1)

approached European and other countries including the Soviet Union, France, Britain, China, Spain, Austria and Ireland.

In a statement to the press last week, at the conclusion of a state visit here by Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, the King said that he intends to visit the Soviet Union as soon as a suitable date for both countries is fixed.

British Defence Secretary Michael Heseltine is scheduled to arrive here Monday on a five-day official visit to discuss possible arms sales to Jordan.

Britain has the alternative to the U.S. Stinger missiles. In response to a question whether Mr. Heseltine's talks in Amman would

cover possible British sales to Jordan of "Javelin" missiles, a British embassy official said "could be."

French Defence Minister Charles Hernu was here last week to discuss possible arms sales to the Kingdom which could include French built Mirage fighter jets. But a source close to Mr. Hernu said that no agreement on an arms deal had yet been reached.

Irish Defence Minister Patrick Conney paid a short visit to Amman two weeks ago during which he met with Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker.

In August, Gen. Sharif Zaid visited the Soviet Union and held talks with Soviet military and defence officials. He also visited Tur-

key and held talks with its defence minister.

The Chinese defence minister visited Jordan last year during which he announced at a press conference his country was ready to assist Jordan with what it could do in military equipment.

Austrian Defence Minister Friedrich Frisenschlager visited Jordan four months ago and said in an interview with the Jordan Times that his country was capable of providing the Kingdom with certain weapons for defensive purposes.

Jordan is also interested in buying Spanish-built C 101 and C 212 military training airplanes, the Spanish embassy has told the Jordan Times.

Arafat heads for Gulf as PNC search continues

(Continued from page 1)

lost all hopes that Syria will change its position or abandon its demand for the resignation of Mr. Arafat. Moreover, the leadership here believes that convening the PNC will not necessarily lead to further splits in the PLO since most key factions have already agreed on the principle of convening the PNC by the end of November.

"The division in the Palestinian arena is already there but we hope that the PFLP will not choose to join the other side," the national

alliance," said a Fatah Central Committee member.

Agreeing on a venue to hold the PNC remains a major obstacle that has provoked a serious debate here. All Palestinian factions agree that Algeria is the most logic choice. But the Algerians have not given a final answer yet and is still discussing the issue with representatives of the "national alliance" who arrived in the Algerian capital last week amidst a strong feeling of dismay among the PLO leadership here. The deputy military commander of the PLO,

Khalil Al Wazir (Abu Jihad), was supposed to leave for Algeria Tuesday to continue discussions on Algeria hosting the PNC but it seemed that the Algerians were still busy and could not receive a Fatah delegation yet.

The Fatah Central Committee, according to Palestinian sources, has decided not to send a delegation until they are invited by the Algerians. But, according to a senior Fatah official, the Central Committee has still hopes of Algeria hosting the PNC.

South African activist wins Nobel Peace Prize

(Continued from page 1)

was Bishop of Lesotho and became the first black general secretary of the SACC in 1978.

He demonstrates an understanding of the white prejudice in South Africa, which has 22 million blacks and five million whites. "We are talking about ordinary human beings who are scared," he said during a 1982 visit to New Orleans, Louisiana. "Wouldn't you be if you were outnumbered five to one?"

Bishop Tutu regularly wades into politics, voicing black anguish over forced removals of black

communities to distant tribal homelands and suggesting to foreign companies that investment in South Africa could prolong white domination.

Asked how he wanted others to see him, Bishop Tutu told a South African interviewer last year: "I would want you to label me as someone who is looking for an ordering of society in which compassion and caring are more at a premium."

Bishop Tutu was at the General Theological Seminary in New York City when the announcement was made Tuesday. He was told of the Nobel com-

mittee's decision by the Norwegian ambassador, Tom Vroslon, who came bearing the news and a bouquet of flowers.

The bishop reportedly planned to meet privately with students in the seminary chapel in Manhattan before seeing reporters and photographers.

Bishop Tutu, who has been nominated for the Nobel Prize on several previous occasions, was put forward this time by the 1982 joint laureate, Swedish disarmament advocate Alva Myrdal. The prize is worth 1.65 million Swedish crowns (\$192,000).

Jordan tastes first rains

canals. Water Authority teams also helped in carrying out maintenance work on all water and sewerage networks in Salt as Civil Defence authorities made preparations for dealing with emergency cases, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said.

Contacted by the Jordan Times, the Meteorological Department said that a cold air mass was still affecting the area and, therefore, it will remain cloudy to partly cloudy with chances for scattered showers in Amman and most parts of the Kingdom.

An official at the department said winds will be moderate to freshening at times for the next 24 hours while there will be a further drop in temperatures.

For sun-bathers in Aqaba, the official said, it will be partly cloudy with a chance for some showers. The wind will be southwesterly and the sea rough.

The temperature forecast Wednesday: In the hilly regions — nine to 19 degrees centigrade; Deserts — 18 to 23; the Jordan Valley 18 to 26 and Aqaba 21 to 29.

Relative humidity registered 72 per cent in Amman and 40 per cent in Aqaba while the maximum temperature Tuesday was as follows: In Amman 23; Deserts 28; The Jordan Valley 30 and Aqaba 33; according to the Meteorological Department.

Meanwhile, eyewitnesses Tuesday reported many car accidents on slippery roads inside and outside the capital. There were 24 car accidents in Amman and its outskirts with no casualties except one who was slightly injured.

A spokesman for the Civil Defence Department told the Jordan Times the department did not receive any report of casualties.

The spokesman, Major Abdul Rahman Nasser, said that apparently no serious accidents occurred that required notifying the Civil Defence Department in Amman.

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Swedish threat to W. German World Cup record

LONDON (R) — Though the coastline of Mexico is still out of sight over the horizon, 18 European hopefuls will be hoping to take a tentative step towards the World Soccer Cup finals Wednesday.

Realistically, five of the nations in action — Albania, Greece, Finland, Norway and Iceland — can start making alternative plans for the summer of 1986.

But the other 13 have a genuine

the Atlantic, though none can afford to drop valuable points even at this early stage of the campaign.

The team with most to prove are 1954 and 1974 winners West Germany, who have never lost a World Cup qualifying tie home or away.

But after their failure in Spain two years ago, when they went down 3-1 to Italy in the final, and their woeful showing in the European Championship last June,

they will be far from confident about their Group Two clash with Sweden in Cologne.

England make their debut in Group Three when they tackle Finland at Wembley, a tie they would win with ease on paper.

But England's past frailties, plus Finland's 1-0 win over Northern Ireland in May, suggest manager Bobby Robson will be pleased with a victory of any mar-

gin. The Netherlands, runners-up in 1974 and 1978, have named a youthful line-up against Hungary for their Group Five clash in Rotterdam.

Denmark and Switzerland, who have both made winning starts in Group Six, will stage a tie for the purists in Bern. The Danes, however, who delighted everyone with their flowing football during the European Championship in Fra-

nco, may have to temper their attacking instincts due to the loss of midfielders Soren Lerby and Frank Arnesen through injury.

Ireland, who will also be strong contenders in the same section, open their campaign against Norway in Oslo. The Norwegians are awkward opponents on home soil but have no-one to match the skills of Liam Brady, Mark Lawrenson or Ronnie Whelan.

Date of Davis Cup final brought forward two weeks

STOCKHOLM (R) — The Davis Cup final between Sweden and the United States has been brought forward two weeks to December 16-18 after objections from the International Tennis Federation (ITF), the Swedish association said Tuesday.

An association spokesman said the ITF had overruled Sweden's decision to hold the final in Gothenburg after Christmas following representations from the Americans.

Sweden wanted to stage the tie from December 28-30 to enable their players to practice on clay after the Australian Open, but U.S. stars John McEnroe and Jimmy Connors objected to playing during the Christmas holiday.

Game 13 in world chess drawn

MOSCOW (R) — World Chess Championship challenger Garry Kasparov secured a draw Monday against title holder Anatoly Karpov after 33 moves in the 13th game of the series.

Kasparov, 21, who has had difficulties playing black in recent games, finally produced a strong effort.

Faced with a dull defensive task, Kasparov successfully complicated the game and only accurate play under pressure allowed Karpov to navigate the pitfalls.

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(Colour)
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(Colour)
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Tel: 22198

NIGHT EYES
(Colour)

Performances: 12-3-5:30-8

China moves towards eliminating renminbi's dual exchange rate

PEKING (R) — China moved towards total elimination of its dual exchange rate system Tuesday by allowing the official rate for the renminbi to slip to a new low of under 2.70 to the U.S. dollar, diplomats said.

The official rate has fallen by a third in the past nine months, from around 2.00 renminbi to the dollar at the beginning of the year. Tuesday's rate, published by the state exchange control administration, was 2.701/2.714.

China has maintained two exchange rates, using an internal rate of 2.80 to the dollar for Chinese firms wanting to change foreign currency, for the past three years. Foreign tourists and companies use the official rate.

The dual system has provoked allegations by U.S. companies that China is subsidizing its textile exports.

Western diplomats and bankers in Peking said they believed the government wanted the two rates to converge so that it could then abolish the internal rate and the official one would be used for all foreign currency transactions.

They said they expected the official rate to slip to 2.80 soon. The renminbi is not freely convertible and cannot be taken out of the country, but in theory its rate is linked to an undisclosed basket of currencies.

The exchange control administration, which is under the Bank of China, regularly adjusts the renminbi against hard currencies. The decline of the official rate has also reflected the strength of the U.S. currency on international markets, bankers say.

The Bank of China has remained silent about the reasons for

the dramatic fall, which gives a major boost to foreign tourists. But as China moves to enter GATT (the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) Western diplomats say they believe the government wants to eliminate possible grounds for allegations of subsidizing exports.

Because the internal rate is used for all foreign exchange transactions by Chinese companies, elimination of the dual system would have little impact on foreign trade, diplomatic economic specialists say.

But it would remove what Western diplomats regarded as an additional tax on foreigners, who early this year were losing a theoretical 80 renminbi for every \$100 they changed because they were charged at the official rate instead of the internal rate.

Jordan, Soviet Union discuss cooperation in mining, energy

AMMAN (R) — A Soviet mission Tuesday ended a four-day visit to Jordan during which prospects for cooperation in the mining and energy industries, and barter trade, were discussed, the official Jordanian News Agency Petra said.

The Soviet mission was led by the deputy minister for petroleum and energy installations, Mr. Mikhail Vasiljev, who signed a memorandum on his talks with Jordan's Trade and Industry Minister Jawad Al Anani, it said.

Petra said the Soviet Union also offered to barter equipment for Jordanian goods such as potash, phosphates and fertilisers, and to provide expertise in industrial and construction sectors.

Jordanian officials said the talks were exploratory and also covered cooperation in the solar energy, gas and oil shale fields.

Jordan has extensive oil shale deposits.

Traces of gas and oil have been found in some parts of the country, but there have been no commercially-exploitable discoveries.

Manila launches tax drive

MANILA (R) — The Philippines government launched a door-to-door tax raising drive on businesses Monday to help the country's economy, officials said.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue said a special team of examiners has been formed to check sales receipts and other documents before the deadline for payment of the business taxes at the end of the month.

The government had earlier announced it was raising taxes on cigarettes, liquor and oil as part of the economic recovery programme it submitted to the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

President Ferdinand Marcos said the tax programme was one of several IMF requirements before it approved a \$630 million standby credit which the Philippines needed prior to restructuring part of its \$25.1 billion foreign debt.

Bechtel wins \$300 million Egyptian job

CAIRO (R) — The Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation (EGPC) has selected Bechtel Corporation of the United States as managing contractor for a new oil refinery in the upper Egyptian city of Assuit, an EGPC official said Monday.

A consultancy contract for the estimated \$300 million, 50,000 barrels a day, (b/d) refinery was signed at the end of last month, he said. Egypt, which produces around 775,000 b/d of crude oil and exports one-third of it, aims to expand its refining capacity from the present 300,000 b/d to more than 500,000 by 1990.

The official said the Assuit refinery, designed by EGPC subsidiary Petrojet, would be built in 30 months by another EGPC subsidiary.

Gulf officials postpone talks

KUWAIT (R) — A meeting of finance ministers of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states, scheduled for Tuesday in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, has been postponed until Nov. 6, officials said Tuesday.

They said a previously delayed meeting of council oil ministers set for Oct. 28 in Doha, Qatar, has also been put off, probably until Nov. 3. The GCC finance ministers are to map out a joint strategy for their international financial dealings, the Kuwait News Agency reported last week.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — The market closed sharply lower on the breakdown of the U.K. miners' peace talks and sterling's weakness on overseas oil price cuts, dealers said.

Operators are waiting to see if U.K. pit supervisors have decided to call a strike which would close all U.K. mines. The F.T. 30 index at 1400 GMT was down 16 points at 865.6 and the 1430 GMT FTSE 100 index was down 21.5 at 1124.5.

Government bonds were little affected by the lower than expected September U.K. PSBR figures, closing up to 1 1/2 points lower. Oils fell on Norway's Statoil North Sea oil price cut with B.P. down 19p at 466. North Americans were lower.

Dealers noted cheap buying lifted some issues above their lows with BOC down 5p at 240 after 239 and GEC 4p lower at 224 after 222 but ICI was 14p off at 672 and Glaxo down 15p at 950. In oils Shell dropped 20p to 633, while Premier Consolidated Oil gained 2 1/2p at 67 1/2 after increased bid terms from Carless Capel, down 7p at 181. Premier rejected the terms.

Falls among banks ranged to 10p as in Natwest at 537 and Midland at 344, while Barclays was off 5p at 517 after 514. Golds were quietly mixed. Elsewhere isolated gains were seen with Paterson Zochonis up 7p at 140 after results and Britannia Arrow up 4p at 80p on renewed bid speculation, dealers said.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One sterling	1.2015/25	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3254/57	Canadian dollars
	3.1415/25	West German marks
	3.5405/15	Dutch guilders
	2.5720/30	Swiss francs
	63.42/45	Belgian francs
	9.6225/6300	French francs
	1933.75/1935.75	Italian lire
	248.95/249.10	Japanese yen
	8.7975/8075	Swedish crowns
	9.0050/0150	Norwegian crowns
	11.3225/3325	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	339.75/340.25	U.S. dollars

Soviet press attacks agricultural mismanagement and incompetence

MOSCOW (R) — The official Soviet media, reacting quickly to an attack on corruption by President Konstantin Chernenko, have accused a number of collective farm directors of abusing their positions for personal profit.

Directors of farms in the Berdian region of the Ukraine had embezzled funds and misappropriated building materials and labour for the construction of private houses, the agricultural daily Selskaya Zhizn said Tuesday.

The official Communist Party newspaper Pravda attacked party officials in Tselinograd in Kazakhstan for ignoring cases of mismanagement and incompetence and even covering for those responsible for a fire in which livestock died.

In four years, serious fires had struck twice, once hitting big pens

and the second time killing 50 sheep and 469 lambs. But investigations were scant and no-one was punished.

The state-run news agency TASS said Mr. Chernenko's address 10 days ago to the conference of "People's Controllers", the party's watchdog group on waste and corruption, had started a long-term process of inspection.

Western analysts said the poor showing of the agricultural sector, headed for a bad grain harvest and continually criticised for failing to improve organisation and transport, made it an obvious focus of the clean-up campaign.

The strictly controlled Soviet press acts, according to Leninist principles, as both an instigator and a barometer of government initiatives, with each reported case intended as an example to be followed in other regions.

A special meeting of the Soviet Communist Party central committee is expected next week to discuss the state of the agricultural sector.

Some Western analysts say a major structural and personnel shake-up may be being planned.

Mr. Chernenko said "carefulness" should become the watchword, particularly in agriculture, to eliminate the serious losses caused annually to crops by poor planning.

He singled out transport and fodder supplies as major areas of concern where fast, significant improvement was needed.

Soviet Agriculture Minister Valentin Meysyats said Tuesday a number of collective farms across the country had not taken enough care to lay in timely and ample stocks of fodder for livestock in the coming winter.

New Lome convention in jeopardy

BRUSSELS (OPECNA) — Four days of grueling talks between the European Community (EC) and 64 Third World nations on a new aid and trade deal ground to an inconclusive halt here early last week.

Representatives from the 64 member African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) group who attended the talks said they were "angered and disappointed" at the EC's refusal to meet their demands for more aid.

The discussions on renewing the Lome agreement signed by the EC and the ACP nearly 10 years ago were described as "fruitless" by a number of ACP diplomats.

The ACP came to Brussels looking for an increase in the current \$4 billion fund but was told by EC negotiators that the community could do little more than maintain the Lome aid figure "in real terms" over the next five years.

The ACP, however, refused the \$5.2 billion offer as "hopelessly inadequate", throwing the talks into confusion.

ACP spokesmen pointed out that the aid package offered by the EC took no account of the decline in the Third World's purchasing power of the population increase in ACP countries.

Nor had the community made any allowances for the impending membership of Angola and Mozambique, claimed the ACP.

But EC ministers argued that given its own financial difficulties, the community could not really afford to meet ACP demands for a \$9 billion aid package.

The community's offer of \$5.2 billion was described as "good", by the British minister for overseas development, Mr. Timothy Rakson.

Criticism of the EC package came, however, from the French development minister, Mr. Christian Nucci, who said that France would have liked the community

to adopt a more generous approach.

The French delegation suggested that the EC offer should be raised to \$5.6 billion but this was refused by the other nine EC states.

The quarrel was made worse by the community's insistence that it be given more of a say in ACP utilisation of foreign aid.

EC officials fear that aid given to the 64 ACP countries under the previous two Lome agreements has been misused on projects which have had no real impact on ACP economies.

They hope to correct this by holding regular economic policy consultations with ACP governments under the next agreement.

The ACP have rejected the community's suggestions, arguing that they would lead to EC interference in their economic policies.

THE BETTER HALF. By Harris

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

EAPEY
RAWFE
BETHIL
VARQUE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

ANSWER: TO GET A POOL IN HER POCKET

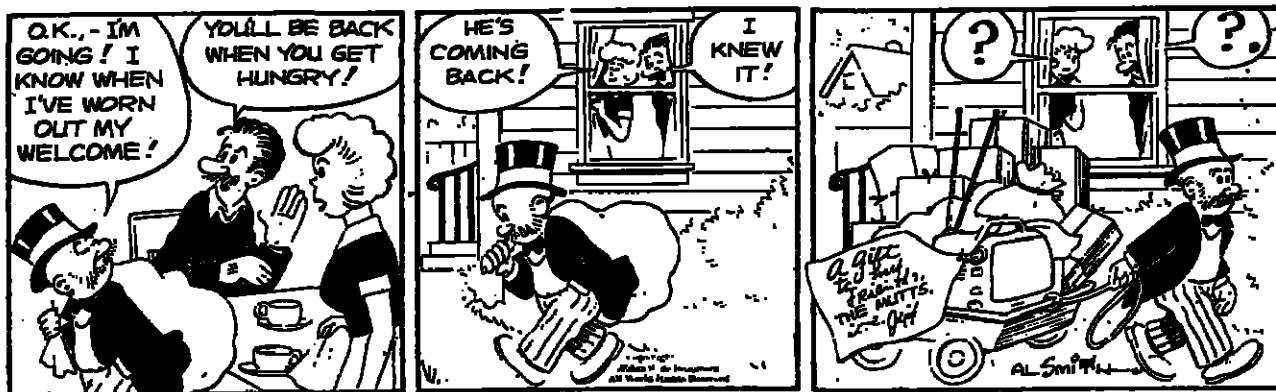
(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: KNEEL PROBE VORTEX LEGACY
Answer: What you might expect a pool-playing thief to do — POCKET THE BALL

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



YOUR DAILY Horoscope

FORECAST FOR WEDS., OCTOBER 17, 1984

GENERAL TENDENCIES: This is a day when trying to work angles on other persons can boomerang and cause some suspicion to be directed in your direction, so concentrate upon yourself.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Don't mix into a possible argument between a family tie and an associate and it will soon right itself.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Schedule your time well so that you can handle your regular job and some outside matter as well.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Be content with less costly recreation today; since economy is very important to you now. Avoid trouble.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Pretend not to see something annoying at home and show a spirit of generosity for good results.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Take a little trip for a worthwhile purpose instead of sticking around the house and fretting over some condition you do not like.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Postpone that talk with one in business over how some matter has been handled until you have regained poise.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Safeguard your reputation which could be in jeopardy today if you take any risks. Meet the expectations of a bigwig.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Getting out to new vistas is wise today, so drop whatever you are doing and study into new outlets.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Keep your personal life separate from your business life and you can handle each properly.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Refrain from getting into any squabble between a partner and an official and all turns out well.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Some new interest may be appealing, but don't leave important work just to look into it at this time.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Not wise to overspend for recreational purposes, so be content with the inexpensive and wholesome.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will have the ability to balance one point of view against the other, the emotional and the intellectual, and come up with the right decision. Early teach not to be resentful if things do not go his or her way at all times, since nothing ever does in life.

THE Daily Crossword By Mark Diehl

ACROSS

1 Native quarter of Algeria

7 Narrow valleys

14 Resembling mountains

15 Lifts

17 Tropical mixed drink

18 Heavenly beings

19 Evergreen

21 Sternum

22 Tardy

24 Seattle —

25 Deadlock

31 Aircraft wing flap

32 Finally

33 Demands

38 To this

41 Artificial substitute

42 Walk about

44 — clock (continuously)

46 Channel selector

50 Uninhibited

51 Disconnect

52 Fine mist

53 Briefly brilliant

54 Kingdom or cracker

55 Buzzer

56 Essential amino acid

58 Locks

59 Left

DOWN

1 David or Pandemon

2 Jail

3 Top characteristic

4 Inca

5 Medical school

6 Legate

7 Usher to a chair

8 Again

9 Pub drink

10 Doggerel

11 Terrible czar

12 Backslide of neck

13 Lucy's TV neighbor

16 White-crested duck

20 Enthusiasm

23 Afternoon affair

25 Bursa

26 Ceramic square

27 Wing-like

28 Island necklaces

29 Columist

30 Bombard

31 More than more

32 Via

34 Spang

35 Dedicated

36 Family clan

37 Shear nonsense

40 Formerly

42 Overcome

43 Infection

44 Responds

46 Stupid

47 Chemically inactive

48 Religious centerpiece

49 Fabled superior

50 Soup

51 Vegetables

52 Yuletide

54 Ragged breath

55 Translucent

56 Yes, yes in the Yucatan

57 Leave out

58 Bowling alley

59 Husky conveyance

61 Intense emotion

Bonn, Bucharest appeal for superpower dialogue

BONN (R) — West Germany and Romania have begun two-days of top-level talks in Bonn by urging Washington and Moscow to maintain East-West dialogue.

Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, the only one of three East European Communist leaders to accept an invitation to visit West Germany this year, held nearly two hours of talks Monday night with Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

The Bonn government described the talks, the first of two rounds between the two leaders, as intensive and said they concentrated on East-West ties, disarmament and arms control.

It gave no further details. But the two countries' foreign min-

isters, in parallel talks, welcomed Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko's meetings in the United States last month with President Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz.

"They emphasised the need to continue this dialogue and stressed that small and medium-sized states in Europe must also assume their responsibilities," the Bonn Foreign Ministry said.

Mr. Kohl has attached particular importance to Mr. Ceausescu's visit since the abrupt cancellation under intense pressure

from Moscow of planned visits last month by East German leader Erich Honecker and Bulgaria's Todor Zhivkov.

Mr. Ceausescu has long maintained a degree of independence from Moscow on foreign policy and is the first Warsaw Pact head of state to visit a NATO member state since the alliance began to deploy new U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe last December.

Though the visit was shortened at Romania's request from five days to three, Bonn government sources have said they hope it will help to spur East-West dialogue despite differences over who is to blame for the impasse on disarmament.

Moscow broke off arms control talks with the U.S. in Geneva after the deployments and Gromyko's

talks last month in Washington were the closest the two superpowers have come to dialogue since then.

Mr. Ceausescu's arrival in Bonn coincided with the start of a visit to France by Hungarian leader Janos Kadar, who joined French President Francois Mitterrand in pledging efforts to promote detente between East and West.

On bilateral issues, Bonn and Bucharest are at odds over trade and the fate of ethnic Germans seeking to leave Romania.

Both issues were raised in the talks between Foreign Ministers Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Stefan Andrei of Romania Monday night and were expected to surface again when Mr. Ceausescu has his final round of talks with Mr. Kohl.

Police guard U.K. peers after Brighton bombing

LONDON (R) — Armed police guarded Britain's House of Lords against an Irish guerrilla attack Tuesday as the peers prepared to begin their autumn session.

Scotland Yard was on alert for a follow-up attack by the Irish Republican Army (IRA) after its attempt to murder members of the cabinet with a bomb at a hotel in the south coast resort of Brighton last Friday.

Deputy Prime Minister Lord Whitelaw was due to make a full statement on the bombing to parliament's Upper House on the opening day of its new session.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and her ministers narrowly escaped death in the attack on the hotel, where they were staying for the annual conference of their Conservative Party. Four people were killed and 32 injured including a cabinet minister who is still in Brighton's hospital.

Even tighter security than at the Lords session is expected next

Monday when the House of Commons resumes proceedings after its summer recess.

Queen Elizabeth's state opening of parliament on Nov. 6 — one day after the 380th anniversary of Guy Fawkes' gunpowder plot to blow up parliament — will be protected by the biggest security operation in British peacetime history.

All government offices in London have been put on "black alert", the last level before an almost total shutdown.

A major government review of security has begun and is likely to result in an end to Britain's system of open political party conferences.

Since the 1960's, the leadership of both the Conservative and Labour Parties, in and out of government, have stayed in the now shattered Grand Hotel of Brighton, alternating each year with Blackpool's Imperial Hotel, for their conferences.

Karmal says neighbours plotting against Afghans

ISLAMABAD (R) — Afghan President Babrak Karmal said China, Iran and Pakistan once planned to grab parts of the country for themselves, leaving the centre as a base for the United States, Radio Kabul reported.

Mr. Karmal made the charge Monday when he met leaders from the Andarab Valley, a former rebel-held area north of Kabul now mostly controlled by Communist forces, according to the radio monitored in Islamabad. He did not elaborate.

The Andarab Valley lies north of the Hindu Kush, an area Afghan exiles claim the Soviet Union has eyed for decades because of its

natural gas deposits. Mr. Karmal's statement came as part of a rising tide of official warnings against what Kabul sees as increased Western espionage activity against the government, which has been battling Muslim guerrillas for five years.

Mr. Karmal criticised Washington for supporting the resistance against his government.

"Everybody here has the right to good clothes, good food and nice housing," he said. "Since when are any of these things against Islam. Then why doesn't it support the rights of the Palestinians?"

Ferraro rejected as speaker at church dinner

NEW YORK (R) — Vice-presidential contender Geraldine Ferraro has been rejected as a speaker at a Roman Catholic political dinner being given by one of her chief critics, the Archbishop of New York, organisers said.

The New York Democratic congresswoman wanted to stand in for running mate Walter Mondale, who bowed out of a joint appearance at the dinner with President Reagan on Thursday to prepare for their television debate on Sunday.

The board of the Alfred E. Smith Memorial Foundation voted 12-0 Monday to bar Ms. Ferraro from speaking, though she may attend the dinner.

The organiser, the Rev. Robert Robbins, said only presidential candidates could address the dinner, a highlight of the political season every four years.

In Cleveland, Ohio, where Ms. Ferraro was campaigning, aides said she was very disappointed by the decision.

Archbishop of New York John O'Connor has vigorously followed

Pope John Paul's teaching against abortion. He has sharply rebuked Ms. Ferraro, a Catholic, for backing U.S. legislation permitting abortion by choice.

Ms. Ferraro says she is personally opposed to abortion but believes in freedom of choice and refuses to force her morality on others.

In an address at New York's Cathedral High School Monday O'Connor referred to Ms. Ferraro's view but did not mention her name.

Mother Teresa of Calcutta walked unannounced on to the high school stage and stepped into the row over abortion swirling around Ms. Ferraro.

The high school audience immediately recognised the Roman Catholic nun and warmly welcomed her. Mother Teresa spoke in support of Archbishop O'Connor, who had given an address attacking abortion.

She condemned abortion as murder and spoke of the importance of Christ as "the little unborn child".

Japanese respond to 'extortionists' tape

TOKYO (AP) — One day after police showed videotapes of a "suspicious" man in a supermarket where poisoned candy was found, police in four western Japan prefectures (states) has received more than 300 pieces of information on the man, police said Tuesday.

But in the first 24 hours after the videotape was shown on five national television networks, no one had come forward to say he was the man in the tape, officers added.

The black-and-white vid-

eatapes showed a man, in his 20s or 30s, walking around shelves at Family Mart, a 24-hour supermarket in Nishinomiya, western Japan. He was seen touching candy 20 minutes before store attendants found a box of cyanide-laced sweets.

Last week, police also made public two tapes of phone calls from the blackmailers, who have demanded more than \$410,000 from a major confectionery. By Tuesday, police said, more than 500,000 people around the country had called to hear the tapes.



Guillermo Ungo, president of the Democratic Revolutionary Front (left) gestures to a reporter's question about his hopes for peace, Sunday, after arriving for peace talks with Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte. In the background is Ruben Zamora, a vice-president of the front (AP wirephoto).

Duarte, rebels agree to continue talks

SAN SALVADOR (R) — President Jose Napoleon Duarte and leaders of El Salvador's guerrilla movement have agreed to continue peace talks launched with an historic meeting in the northern town of La Palma.

Government officials and rebel chiefs met across a negotiating table Monday for the first time in almost five years of civil war.

"The two sides agreed to establish a mixed commission... to develop the appropriate mechanisms to involve all sectors of national life in the search for peace," said a communique issued after four-and-a-half hours of talks. They agreed to meet again in the second half of November.

The communique made no mention of a ceasefire in the war between the 42,000-strong U.S.-backed army and 6,000 to 8,000 guerrillas of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN).

But it pledged that both sides would "study possibilities to humanise the armed conflict".

At least 50,000 people have been killed in the war, many of them civilians who fell victim to right-wing death squads.

There was no immediate reaction from El Salvador's political

right to the agreement. But four separate editorials in the rightist *El Diario de Hoy* newspaper Monday left no doubt over their attitude.

"There can be no reconciliation between barbarity and democracy," one headline thundered. "How can one negotiate with seditious groups?" asked another.

El Diario de Hoy often reflects the views of the right-wing Nationalist Republic Alliance (ARENA), whose leader Roberto d'Aubuisson lost narrowly to Mr. Duarte in presidential elections last May.

Monday's agreement provided for the establishment of a commission composed of four members chosen by Mr. Duarte and four members selected by the FMLN and its political wing, the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR). The team is to be completed by a moderator named by the Roman Catholic archbishop's office in San Salvador.

Mr. Guillermo Ungo, president of the FDR, told reporters in the packed main square of La Palma Monday that the meeting was a positive first step, adding: "There are many more steps to take."

Mr. Duarte said the talks had raised hopes for peace but added: "We cannot perform miracles."

In an interview with U.S. ABC Television, Mr. Duarte expressed strong hopes for peace after the talks.

"I think that we have established our own timetable for peace," he said. "The people want peace and that is the reason I am confident we are going to get it."

Mr. Duarte said he had been impressed by the guerrilla leaders with whom he talked and added that he did not think they had accepted his offer of a meeting for tactical reasons.

"They are sincerely accepting there was a change in the realities of the country and that the armed forces have changed," he said.

El Salvador's government, in a surprise concession to its critics, Monday freed 10 trade union leaders who had been in jail since 1980 for taking part in a 24-hour strike.

The gesture was clearly timed to coincide with a meeting between Duarte and guerrilla leaders.

Government officials said union leader Hector Recinos, nine other officials of the Union of Hydroelectric Workers of the Lempa River, and 40 members of their families had been put on a commercial flight to Amsterdam via Guatemala Monday.

U.K. politician holds talks with Durban fugitives

DURBAN, South Africa (R) — British opposition politician Donald Anderson held talks early Tuesday with three fugitives taking refuge in the British consulate.

Mr. Anderson, whose late-night call at the consulate triggered speculation that an end to the month-long sit-in could be near, is the Labour Party spokesman on Southern Africa and an outspoken critic of South Africa's laws allowing detention without trial.

Mr. Anderson's visit has sparked a war of words with South African Foreign Minister P. W. Botha at a time when relations between Pretoria and London are strained over the sit-in by dissidents at the consulate.

Officials of the Natal Indian Congress (NIC), two of whose leaders are among the fugitives, said no decision had been taken to end the consulate sit-in. It began on Sept. 13 when six dissidents sought sanctuary from a clamp-

down on opposition. The three still in the consulate are Archie Gumede, a black who is president of the two-million-strong United Democratic Front (UDF), and Paul David and Billy Nair of the NIC.

Earlier Monday, Mr. Anderson visited three other NIC leaders at a jail in Pietermaritzburg. Their attempt to slip out of the consulate last weekend ended in immediate arrest.

Mr. Anderson Monday night addressed hundreds of people at a rally against detention without trial and read a message of support from British Labour Party leader Neil Kinnock.

Mr. Botha, in a statement issued Monday night, challenged Mr. Anderson to explain why a former Labour government had used the same kind of detention laws to deal with the Irish Republican Army (IRA) fighting British rule in Northern Ireland.

Vietnam sees U.S. role in Asian peace moves

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — Vietnam's foreign minister says he is ready to discuss with President Ronald Reagan's administration ways of bringing peace and stability to South East Asia.

"The role played by the United States in South East Asia is indeed a very important role," Mr. Nguyen Co Thach said in an interview Monday with the Associated Press.

"Without the contribution of the United States, we could not have peace in South East Asia," he said.

Mr. Thach said he has not yet had any contact with Reagan administration officials, but that he hoped they would consider such talks.

In Washington, Bill Lenderking, a State Department spokesman, said Mr. Thach's comments were being looked at but that no meeting has yet been scheduled.

Mr. Lenderking said the United States has been talking with the Vietnamese in Geneva on specific issues, including emigration of an estimated 10,000 political prisoners from re-education camps as well as an estimated 25,000 Amerasian children of American soldiers and Vietnamese women.

Mr. Thach said one of the main problems in Indochina is how to maintain peace with China and the anti-Communist Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) — Thailand, Malaysia,

Indonesia, Singapore, the Philippines and Brunei.

Another problem, he said, is how to eliminate the resistance forces of Pol Pot, the Chinese-backed former Kampuchean leader, so that Vietnam can withdraw all of its troops from Kampuchea.

"Once you have peace," he said, "You can heal the wounds of 30 years of war."

Mr. Thach met Monday with Republican representative Benjamin Gilman, a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, to discuss ways of speeding up the search for the 2,489 Americans unaccounted for from the Vietnam war.

An American technical mission is scheduled to fly into Hanoi next month to examine data on soldiers missing in action.

Mr. Thach said Vietnam had chased down many reports of Americans being seen alive in the countryside but they had all proved to be false.

"I can assure you we have checked all information and there are no living MIAs (soldiers Missing In Action) in our country," Thach said.

He also said Vietnam is not holding any American prisoners of war. Vietnam will not allow American teams in to lead searches because there are no diplomatic relations between the two countries, Mr. Thach said.

Thatcher wants to be national grandmother

LONDON (R) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher says she wants to stay in office long enough to become "grandmother of the nation."

Interviewed Monday on Britain's channel 4 Television, Mrs. Thatcher also said she enjoyed President Ronald Reagan's joking dismissal of his age, as a factor in the U.S. presidential election. Mrs. Thatcher, who turned 59 on Saturday and has been elected premier twice, in 1979 and 1983, said, "I'm in the job which I like most of all. It is a job which I think needs quite a bit of experience and I think I have a role to play in the future. I thought President Reagan's remark was marvelous, when he said 'what do you think a young fellow like me would do without a job?'"

Miss America pageant bars transsexuals

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey (AP) — Following the scandal that flared when photos of Vanessa Williams were published showing her in sexually explicit poses, officials of the Miss America pageant have drawn up a stricter contract for future contestants.

Officials said Monday the new contract bars transsexuals from entering pageant and adds more specific language against "acts of moral turpitude," although it doesn't mention posing nude for photographs. Two paragraphs were rewritten during an annual review of the four-page contract, which is sent to an estimated 80,000 women entering local pageants each year, said Albert A. Marks Jr., executive director of the contest.

"We reviewed the contest agreement with steps toward avoiding any future embarrassment, always acknowledging that it is impossible to stipulate everything that might occur," said Marks. Although transsexuals are not mentioned specifically, Marks said the language "amounts to the same thing."

Former boxing champion arrested

TOKYO (AP) — Police arrested former World Boxing Council (WBC) junior flyweight champion Shigeo Nakajima of Japan Tuesday on suspicion of threatening violence to extort 40 million yen (\$163,000) from two people, a police spokesman said. The spokesman, who asked not to be identified, said Nakajima and two colleagues in a money-lending firm were accused of threatening violence to collect a debt. Nakajima won the WBC title from South Korean Kim Sung-Jun in Tokyo in 1980, but lost it to Panama's Hilario "sugar" Zapata three months later. The maximum penalty for extortion is two years in prison or a fine of 100,000 yen.

Gypsies stage chariot race

LONDON (AP) — Gypsies took over a busy four-lane highway in southern England and staged a well-organized chariot race, disregarding dozens of angry motorists who were held up by the event, police said Tuesday. "I was absolutely amazed. I'd never heard of such a thing before," said superintendent Eric Malam of the High Wycombe Police, 50 kilometres west of London, following Sunday's incident. Gypsies from all over southern England lined the highway and exchanged bets while two cars driven by clan members drove side-by-side down the highway, holding up traffic to give the pony-and-trap racers an empty 1.6 kilometre of road, Malam told the Associated Press. Police cars made their way through the stalled traffic expecting to find an accident. They caught up with the contestants after they u-turned, and stopped the race as the pony-traps headed back up the highway to the finish line.

L.A. approves non-smoking area at work

LOS ANGELES (R) — Employers in Los Angeles who fail to provide non-smoking areas for their workers could go to jail for up to six months under a bill approved by the city council. The measure requires employers to accommodate the preferences of smokers and non-smokers. If no agreement can be reached, the non-smokers must be given preference. Employers who failed to set a policy protecting non-smokers could be sentenced to six months in jail and fined \$500.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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WATCH THOSE SPOTS

North-South vulnerable. West deals.

NORTH
 ♠ A 7
 ♥ A J 6 3
 ♦ J 9 8 4
 ♣ K 6 4

WEST ♠ K 10 9 8 5 2 ♦ 6 4 3
 ♥ 7 10 4
 ♣ K 5 10 6 3 2
 ♦ 7 3

SOUTH
 ♠ J
 ♥ K Q 9 8 5 2
 ♦ A 7
 ♣ A Q J 8

The bidding:
 West North East South
 3 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ 5 ♠
 Pass 5 ♠ Pass 6 ♠
 Pass 6 ♠ 6 ♠ Pass
 Pass 7 ♠ Pass Pass
 Double Double Pass Pass
 Pass

Opening lead: King of ♠.

Don't bid the same cards twice. You simply give the opponents two chances to do the right thing.

We don't like West's preempt at any vulnerability — his hand is too strong defensively. East raised in the hope of shutting out the opponents, but it didn't help. When North-South reached six hearts, East made the curious decision to sacrifice at six spades — he had no reason to think he could beat a grand slam. South's pass was forcing and North now not only decided that his side could make a grand slam, but he redoubled when West, for some reason known only to himself, chose to double.

All would have been well had West led the king of spades — that would have taken a vital entry off the board before declarer could put it to good use. Not surprisingly, however, West doubted that his side would get a spade trick — diamonds looked like a better proposition.

The hand did not take long to play. Declarer won the ace of diamonds, ran all his trumps and then took three rounds of clubs. This was the position:

NORTH
 ♠ A 7
 ♥ J
 ♦ —
 ♣ —

WEST ♠ K Q ♦ 6 3
 ♥ —
 ♦ Q —
 ♣ —

SOUTH
 ♠ J
 ♥ —
 ♦ 7
 ♣ A

Declarer led his last club, and West was squeezed to death. In the hope that his partner had the jack of spades, West let go of a spade honor. Declarer had been watching the spade spots carefully and he realized that only the king of spades was higher than the seven. So he discarded dummy's jack of diamonds and, when he then led a spade and the king appeared, the board's seven of spades became the fulfilling trick.